

# Schwab Urges U. S. Aid For 100,000 jobless

Steel Head Appeals to Big  
Business of Country to  
Place Fighters Roaming  
Streets of This City

Situation Called Serious

No Improvement in Labor  
Market, Says Kirchwey,  
Who Plans a Campaign

The New York director of the United States Employment Service says there are 100,000 unemployed men in New York—soldiers, sailors and workmen.

To-day 1,702 officers and men of the old 68th—half the regiment—will arrive. The other half is due Wednesday.

On April 26 30,000 of New York City's Own, the 77th Division, will arrive.

**What is to be done about it?**

Charles M. Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel plant, employing thousands of workmen, says that although he believes big business was making great efforts to provide employment for the men, still further sacrifices are necessary to tide over this crucial period.

**Greater Efforts Urged**

"I honestly believe that the business men of the country are bending every nerve to provide jobs for the unemployed," he said, "but the times require still greater efforts. I would, first of all, urge upon the government itself the immediate denouement of work on all public improvements, such as the construction of roads, canals and public buildings. If the men are kept at this work for a time I am convinced that industry will soon adjust itself and all will be well."

"Despite the fact that there is no war work being done we ourselves are employing a great many men not really necessary if the element of profit entered into the matter. But we are going ahead regardless of profit. We are even doing construction work that is costly and comparatively profitless in order to keep the men at their jobs. We shall continue to carry out this policy and take on as many men as we can possibly find work for."

"I earnestly urge all employers to look quite unselfishly on this matter and provide places for workers regardless of gain."

**Situation Called Serious**

Dr. George W. Kirchwey, New York director of the United States Employment Service, states that reports received Saturday from Washington indicate a slightly reduced amount of unemployment for the country as a whole. The situation in the larger industrial centers, however, he said, was not yet untroubled by even this slight general improvement.

He announced that in view of the fact that a large number of returned soldiers are uncertain as to what kind of work they want to do, a staff of vocational experts will be sent to Camp Mills and Camp Upton to supplement the staff there.

"These men," said Dr. Kirchwey, "will furnish the returned men with vocational guidance based on the study of their mental and physical traits and various lines of work in connection with the training they have received in the army. It will be ready for the men of the 68th and 77th divisions when they arrive in camp. By this means we hope to find only to find jobs for the men, but to secure real opportunities."

**To Campaign for Jobs**

Dr. Kirchwey then dwelt upon the big drive for jobs about to be inaugurated by the business and welfare organizations in the city in cooperation with the employment service. The personnel of the new organization formed to push this campaign, he said, will be completed about Monday or Tuesday. Special offices will be opened on the second and third floors of the old Hungerford Building, at Worth and Centre streets, and the bureau will be ready to function on Thursday.

Commenting on the general improvement throughout the country, Dr. Kirchwey said:

"For the first time since the armistice was signed we are able to say that the situation is improving. Up to last week the curve of unemployment, taking the country as a whole, was still rising. Reports received to-day from Washington show a slightly reduced amount of unemployment. This tendency apparently has been checked."

**Business Revival Seen**

"In view of the fact that our troops have been returning in very large numbers during the last two weeks this is a very hopeful sign. It seems to indicate that the revival of business, which we have been eagerly expecting, is well under way, and that while unemployment is still with us on a large scale and in the important industrial centres is still serious, the situation is well in hand."

"The main point of our attack at present must be the City of New York, which has as yet been unaffected by the general improvement in condition and which will in the next few months be compelled to take care of the great body of men who went into the war from this city."

"It is to meet this crucial situation that the employers of the city under the leadership of the Merchants' Association, in cooperation with our service and the welfare agencies, have organized their big efficiency campaign, which aims to find a job for every New York man who needs one."

This is the most thoroughgoing and most comprehensive effort which has yet been made to solve promptly and efficiently the problem of replacing our soldiers, sailors and marines in industrial life."

**Troops Card-Indexed**

It was also announced that all returning troops are now being card-indexed by the commanding officers in France, acting as agents of the United States Employment Service, in accordance with an arrangement between the War and Labor departments.

Harold Stone, head of the service in France, is in charge of the work, having agents at Brest, St. Aignan, Le Mans and St. Nazaire. Some of the two million cards which will be filled out have already returned, from which it is figured that jobs will have to be found for about 30 per cent of the men.

These manufacturers of Long Island City, cooperating with manufacturers in Manhattan and Brooklyn, have been a drive to obtain discharged sol-

**Kirchwey Deplores  
Soldier Unemployment**

DR. GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, director of the United States Employment Service in New York City, yesterday issued the following appeal:

"The returning soldiers back from their hardships and heroisms demand and deserve the best opportunity for future usefulness that this country can give them."

"The 27th Division has been home a month, and yet 1,000 of its members are still looking for work. To such men the music and shouting of the parade up Fifth Avenue must seem a mockery."

"There are 100,000 others tramping the streets looking for a chance to earn their daily bread. For our sake, as well as for that of this army of unemployed, we cannot rest until we have offered each and every one of them the opportunity to work at a living wage."

diers and sailors for work in their plants. It was stated yesterday that approximately 1,000 service men have already been placed.

## Phone Strike In New England Won by Women

(Continued from page 1)

pany, these to be forwarded with his secret recommendations to the Wire Operating Board, made up in the main of officials of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Western Union, with W. U. Betzel at the head. If the decision of this board, when reached, was not acceptable the operators would have had the right to appeal to the Wire Control Board, of which Assistant Postmaster General Koons is the head, and thence, as a last resort, to Mr. Burleson himself.

Miss O'Connor and her associates insisted that they would not stand for this "circumlocution office"; that it was a ponderous system designed to delay, rather than afford relief.

These gains, which veteran labor men here declare would alone suffice to put the strike in a class by itself, are not wholly satisfactory to all of the strikers.

**Some Would Fight On**

At the Quincy House to-night, where the strike committee has a rest room for pickets, there is considerable dissatisfaction among many of the girls declaring they will not go back until they have secured more, but the opinion is expressed by those most familiar with the situation that, after thinking it over to-night the majority of the girls, at a mass meeting called for 8:30 to-morrow morning, will approve the action of their leaders.

The operators have as their main grievance the failure to secure a reduction of the time in which an operator reaches the first class from seven to four years.

The conference at which the agreement was reached began early this morning and lasted without a break until 6:20 to-night, when the formal agreement was made by Mr. Koons that an agreement was reached. This gave no details, and it was announced that none would be given until a joint statement could be prepared.

**Search for Leader**

This was made ready in a little while, and then began a search for Miss O'Connor, who in a motor car was racing over the metropolitan district, calling in pickets and ordering all who have the day watch on duty at 7 in the morning. In some instances girls were sent back to boards on important errands to-night, but it was found impossible to find many who were willing to cut their Easter holiday short.

While it is doubtful whether the ability of Miss O'Connor and her associates on the strike committee to obtain their compromise, it will in all probability be several days before the telephone service of New England, paralyzed since last Tuesday morning, is back to normal. Many of the girls who looked for a longer strike have gone to old homes in other New England States. Others, who had planned to make the most of the Easter season, are little inclined to go to work at once.

**Miss O'Connor Active  
Girl Welfare Worker**

**Leader of Boston Phone Strike  
Has Done Much on Questions  
Relating to Working Women**

Special Correspondence

BOSTON, April 20.—Miss Julia H. O'Connor, who, as president of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union, has handled the case of the telephone girls during all the controversy which culminated in the recent strike, is to-day probably the best-known telephone operator in the United States.

Miss O'Connor, who is but slightly more than thirty years old, has been a telephone operator in this city for the last eighteen years, working most of that time in the main exchange, one of the three busiest exchanges in the city. She was still in service up to the time the strike was called last Tuesday morning, though her exceptional ability brought her an advancement to supervisor some time ago, which is the position she now holds.

It was through the organization of the telephone operators' union here six years ago that Miss O'Connor first attracted the attention of the working girls as one with facilities for leadership. She was one of the leaders in the threatened strike of about five years ago, and again in March, 1918. As chairman of the union's adjustment board on those occasions she showed an ability that delighted her fellow workers and which drew words of praise from those with whom she battled.

Miss O'Connor was born in Woburn, Mass., north of Boston, and was educated in the public schools of that city. She is of medium height and weight, has dark hair and eyes, and is full of energy. She is forceful in her movements and speech and is an excellent speaker, an asset that has served her well in many labor controversies. She is extremely popular with the telephone girls, all of whom call her Julia, never Miss O'Connor. She has two brothers now serving in the United States army.

During the last six years Miss O'Connor has spent much time and energy in building up the telephone girls' organization here. Her activities have gone outside the telephone field alone, however, and to-day she ranks among the authorities on questions relating to women in industry.

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## Republicans Tell Why They Fought Democratic Bills

**Refused To Be 'Browbeaten'  
or 'Blackmailed,' Says  
Statement: Programme  
for State Was Ill Advised**

Their refusal to be "browbeaten" or "blackmailed" is given by the Republican members of the Assembly as one of the reasons for not supporting the Democratic programme of legislation. In a statement made public yesterday, by the Republican State Committee, they said they would not support a programme "which we believe to be a violation of the fundamental principles of Republicanism." The statement continued:

"We are not in favor of the so-called health insurance bill because we believe it to be an unjust invasion of the rights and principles of both employer and employee and a violation of the guarantee contained in the constitution."

"Our experience with government control and operation of railroads, telegraph and telephone companies has convinced us that municipal ownership of public utilities would be undesirable, but if it were desirable, the financial condition of the cities of the State is such as to preclude any thought of adopting such a policy at this time."

**Theories Ill Timed**

"The sudden termination of the war left American industries in a position of extreme uncertainty. Readjustment necessary to meet conditions of peace is complicated and the future supply of labor is uncertain. American industry and individual workers, therefore, should be given an opportunity to settle down to business rather than be subjected to agitation and concern by the proposal of a multitude of theoretical measures."

"For more than half a century the Republican party has stood for protection of American industries against the competition of cheaper labor of Europe. It must continue to stand for the protection of American industries and

American workingmen and women and against a new and more subtle foe. In Europe this new foe seeks to accomplish its purpose by bloodshed and violence; in America by insidious propaganda, not openly avowed, perhaps, but the tendency exists and it is against this tendency that the Republicans must stand firm."

**New Burdens for Taxpayers**

"The Graves bill, which would commit the state to the ownership and development of water power, would add millions to the tax budgets of the future. The proposed minimum wage law, health insurance law and eight-hour labor law also would add more millions to these budgets and increase immeasurably the burdens put upon industrial enterprises. We appreciate the sacrifices which the people have made, and we have an abiding conviction, as their representatives, that they are not willing that we should add to their burdens to promote untried theories, to all of which we as Republicans say 'No.'"

"As to the minimum wage bill and the eight-hour labor bill, the state has conferred upon women in common with the men, equal rights and responsibilities of government, and while it is the duty of the Legislature properly to safeguard their health and prescribe safe and sanitary surroundings in connection with their employment, and secure for them equal compensation for equal work, a duty which we have endeavored and will continue to endeavor to perform, we are not willing to enact legislation which will tend to discriminate against them in favor of men and result only in lessening their opportunities for employment."

**Brooklyn Lawyer a Suicide**

Charles McIntyre, who was an assistant corporation counsel from 1904 to 1911, shot and killed himself yesterday at his home, 291 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. He had been in poor health for several months.

When his wife, Mrs. Adelaide McIntyre, and his half-brother, Edward Brown, went out yesterday afternoon he said he did not feel well enough to join them and remained alone in the house. They returned shortly before 7 o'clock.

Mr. Brown went to the bathroom and lighted the gas. The light revealed his half-brother's body. It was doubled over the side of the bathtub. A revolver lay in the tub. There was a bullet hole behind Mr. McIntyre's right ear and he was dead. One cartridge in the revolver had been discharged.

# Victory Notes

**A Victory Note is a short-time Liberty Bond.**

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**Here are the facts:**

**Amount of Issue**—The Government is asking for \$4,500,000,000. No oversubscription will be allotted.

Subscriptions up to \$10,000 will be allotted in full. Allotments on Subscriptions in amounts over \$10,000 are subject to reduction on a graduated scale similar to that adopted in the First Liberty Loan.

**Denominations**—Victory Notes (both coupon and registered) are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000, and (registered only) \$50,000 and \$100,000.

**Interest**—Victory Notes bear interest at the rate of 4¾% annually, payable on December 15 and June 15. No security issued by the United States Government since the Civil War has borne as high a rate of interest. And they are partly tax-exempt.

The 4¾% notes are convertible, at the option of the holder, into 3¾% fuller tax-exempt notes of the same issue, with interest payable on the same dates. The 3¾% notes are similarly reconvertible into the 4¾% notes at any time during the life of the issue.

**Tax Exemption**—The 4¾% Victory Notes are exempt from all State and local taxes (except estate and inheritance taxes), and from normal Federal income taxes.

The value of the exemption from the normal Federal income tax is indicated by the fact that a corporation bond would have to yield about 5.16% to pay holders who are liable to the full normal tax as high a return as the 4¾% notes of the Victory Liberty Loan.

The 3¾% notes, into which the 4¾% notes may, at the option of the

holder, be converted, are exempt from all Federal, State and local taxes, except estate and inheritance taxes.

The value of this exemption to any holder is measured by the rate of taxation which he pays. In the case of some individuals the 3¾% tax-free income is equivalent to a rate of about 14% from taxable bonds.

Corporations and individuals to whom the question of taxation is a vital matter should apply for the pamphlet on taxation issued by the Liberty Loan Committee for a full analysis of all the features of the new issue connected with the problem of taxation. The Committee's Tax Bureau also may be consulted on this subject.

**Redemption**—Victory Notes will be paid off by the Government on May 20, 1923. At that date you will get back, dollar for dollar, the money you lend the Government now. The Government may, at its option, pay off the notes at par and interest on June 15 or December 15, 1922; that is, when they have run three years or longer.

**Terms of Payment**—The Government terms of payment are 10% with application; 10% July 15; 20% August 12; 20% September 9; 20% October 7, and 20% November 11. Or in full on application for any amount up to and including \$10,000.

Many banks will sell \$50 Victory Notes for \$2 down and \$1 a week, and many employers will do the same for their employees.

Most banks will loan money to buy Victory Notes for at least 90 days, with one renewal, at a rate of interest not exceeding that paid by the Government (4¾%). Such loans will not interfere with any borrower's regular line of credit.

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